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LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Opening Speech Amended.

The opening speech of Mr. HANNA's temporary Chairman reads as if it had been written two or three weeks ago, and revised in some respects since night before last. Take, for example, the following passage, one of the most interesting and comprehensive in the whole address:

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and sound money As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective tariff which shall be genuinely American, and to the main-tenance of an honest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people."

This is reminiscent of the period when Mr. HANNA and Major McKinley expected to control the Convention for a straddle on the money question, and to put the tariff proudly at the front.

In view of what has happened, thanks to the courage of THOMAS C. PLATT, HENRY CABOT LODGE, and other fearless and outspoken Republicans, backed by an irresistible volume of honest public sentiment, there is something almost grotesque in Mr. FAIR-DANKS's classification of issues

It is true that the campaign of 1896 is upon us, but it is not true that the first of the great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States is free trade against a protective tariff. There is no such question before the people. No such question will enter into the canvass. The "restoration of a protective tariff" is an impossibility, for no other sort of a tariff now exists. The eloquent appeal of Mr. FAIR-DANKS to his fellow Republicans at St. Louis should read thus:

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great question for debate in the august forum of the United States is free silver against the gold standard. as we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and our prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the main-tenance of an honest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people.

Then Mr. HANNA's temporary Chairman would have stated the whole case. Then he would have appealed, not only to Republicans, but to all patriotic and clear-headed citizens of our common republic.

The Fall and the Collapse.

Concerning Mr. CLEVELAND'S "apparent loss of influence with his party," the New York Evening Post remarked last night: "Never was the fall of a party idol and dictator so

That is an inflated way of saying that the stuffing has all oozed out.

Months ago, when it became clear that the isa... of this election would be gold as against silver, and when honest money Democrats began to see about electing delegates, it was in Mr. CLEVELAND's power to render the party an immense service. He had only to renounce the inordinate personal ambition which has been the controlelection, and devote all his energies and all earnestly and unselfishly, to the preservation of the Democracy.

This should have been plain to a sagacious and disinterested statesman as long ago as July or August of last year.

The Administration did make some show of enterprise in behalf of sound money, but it was done in a way that convinced the majority of Democrats that Mr. CLEVELAND was working for his own election to a third term. Week after week and month after month went by and the President failed to say the word that should take himself out of the way and free the Democracy for new efforts and new triumphs.

This is a short but absolutely correct explanation of the complete fall of Mr. CLEVE-LAND. At a supreme crisis in his party's fortunes the stuffing cozed out of him, and the hollow integument of vanity and selfishness toppled over and collapsed.

The Medical Profession and the House of Lords.

The London Laucct in a recent issue expresses regret that the list of peerages announced on the Queen's birthday did not contain the name of at least one eminent surgeon or physician. The House of Lords is supposed to represent not only the great historical and landed families, but also the great men of all England, no matter in what field of activity they may have rendered service or honor to their native country. On the whole, this theory of the principle on which the upper chamber is recruited is borne out by facts, so far as soldiers, sailors, statesmen, diplomatists, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers are concerned. Nay, in our day we have seen a per and a painter raised to the peerage; we alliade, of course, to Lord TENNYSON and Lord LEIGHTON. But only one scientist, and not a single member of the healing professions, has been deemed worthy of a similar distinction. Mr. W. E. H. LECKY takes occasion in

his "Democracy and Liberty" to condemn this discrimination against the princes of science and against those most useful servants of the public who apply special knowledge to the alleviation of suffering and the preservation of life. If we ask, he says, what England in the present century has contributed of most value to the progress of the world, competent judges would probably give a foremost place to physical science. In no other period of the world's history have the discoveries in this field been so numerous, so majestic, or so fruitful. In no other period has so large a proportion of the highest intellect taken this direction. In no other department have English achievements by the acknowledgment of the whole scientific gently, carelessly, and in disregard of his world been so splendid. Nevertheless, the doors of the House of Lords were never opened to STEPHENSON, whose engineering genius did more than that of any other man to revolutionize the economical and industrial condition of England; nor to DARWIN, who transformed man's conceptions of the universe, and whose influence is felt to the furthest frontiers of speculative thought. The mee with the fur caps, the wooden

There is only a single very recent example of purely scientific eminence being recognized by a peerage; it is, of course, Lord

KELVIN whom Mr. LECKY has in mind. Turning to other and perhaps more imgreat healing professions, Mr. LECKY points out that here also the present century ranks among the most illustrious in the history of the world. It has seen the discovery of have ever been bestowed upon suffering humanity. It has produced the germ theory of disease; the antiseptic treatment in surgery; a method of removing ovarian tumors which has successfully combated one of the most terrible and deadly of diseases; a method of brain surgery which has already achieved much and promises inestimable progress in the future. It has vastly extended our knowledge of disease by the invention of the stethoscope, the clinical thermometer, the laryngoscope and the ophthalmoscope. Yet, although England may justly claim a foremost place in this beneficent work, in not a single instance has this kind of eminence been recognized by a peerage. No room could be found in the House of Lords for SIMPSON, whose discovery of chloroform has averted an amount of human suffering which it would need the imagination of DANTE to depict; nor for CHADWICK, the father of that sanitary reform which has already saved more human lives than the greatest conquerors were able to destroy.

The London Lancet is obviously right when it says that at the present day, when laws relating to the public health engage so much of the attention of legislators, the exclusion of the medical profession from one House of Parliament is especially regrettable. Rightly to deal with matters on which the public health depends involves a knowledge only to be gained by the study and practice of medicine, and although there are in the House of Lords a few men able to take a scientific view of health questions, such details as can only be thoroughly understood by a medical man have to be left to those who have only a theoretical acquaintance with them. In certain cases expert advice is seen to be absolutely necessary, and special committees are appointed to obtain it, but much time and expense might be saved if both branches of the legislative body were partly composed of men whose training gave them the power practically to deal with sanitary regulations. It appears that a distinguished member of the upper House acknowledges the desirability of the creation of medical peers. We refer to Lord REAY, one of the two simultaneous discoverers of the X rays, who, commenting at a recent dinner on the absence of physicians and surgeons from the House of Lords, declared that experts were needed there, and that it would be better for the country if the roll of the peerage contained the names of men learned in medicine as well as men learned in the law.

Script Replaces Gothic.

Summary measures only will do in a case like Damsen's, and by such measures, whether originating in the Legislature or with the Governor, can relief from the Landvogt be had by distressed citizens of this town. Prior to the induction into office of DAMSEN, the non-English-speaking Sheriff, the service of jury notices, which devolves by law upon the incumbent in that office, was diligently attended to. The Commissioner of Jurors prepared the list of eligibles, which was turned over to the Sheriff, whose compensation for such service was twenty cents each for each individual served, and ten cents for notice in writing. Under DAMSEN, however, the jury service was turned over by him, against the advice and entreaties in both German and Plattdeutsch of Damsen's advisers, to the members of a German bowling club, and these ling motive of his policy since his second officials have, under sanction of DAMSEN, been going about town leaving notices at the influence and opportunities of his post, the wrong addresses, summoning the wrong persons, inscribing erroneous and misleading excuses, all the while using Gothic instend of script for the official business of the county, and bewildering and perplexing the Judges of the courts in need of jury panels for trial cases.

These were the DAMSEN jury servers, all of them speaking Plattdeutsch: KOERNER. FRIEDENBERG, SCHULTZ, SCHMALZ, SCHUNTZ. REINER, WAGNER, BENCKLER, FRIEDEN-THAL, HARTNAGEL, SIEGFRIED STUMF, and SEBASTIAN LUMP. In default of qualified and competent jury notice servers familiar with English, DAMSEN had a motley crew of inarticulate Plattdeutsch bowlers, wearing fur caps and in some cases wooden shoes, unfamiliar with the streets and street numbers, making their rendezvous in lager beer saloons or bowling alleys, around pinochle tables and in weinhandlung cellars where Ohio Rhine wine is sold.

DAMSEN was expostulated with in English. but of course to no avail. He was communicated with in German, but without result. He was made acquainted in Plattdeutsch with the extent of the intolerable abuse of the jury service process in town, but only a rambling and shambling answer could be procured from him that these appointees, incompetent and inarticulate, came from a certain Holstein province which "had to be recognized" or the German Reform Union would go to smash. Occasionally a n. an who had departed this life was fined for contempt of court in not appearing as a juror. Occasionally a jury heard with apprehension and alarm that beside his name upon the list had been written in German "Gone the world out." Sometimes even a child in arms, with bottle or rattle, would, so it is said, be summoned as a juror in the trial of a capital case. Occasionally the police would be asked to investigate a cabalistic message in Gothic left at a door of a private citizen; a harmless but incomprehensive reminder from one of DAMSEN'S Plattdeutsch jury notice servers. For this inefficient and bungling service DAMSEN continued to put in bills to the city, though it was shown that within a brief period Judge Allison had 159 blunders of Dam-SEN'S men to correct, Judge INGRAHAM 39, and Judge BEEKMAN 32. "You ought net," said Corporation Counsel Scott, wl. n DAMSEN asked for \$5,500, "to get any money for serving notices for jurors. I find that in 99 out of every 100 cases where your men have made affidavits of personal

service there has been none." But DAMSEN continued just as before. though Judges rebuked and lawyers growled and suits suffered. In the charges filed with Governor MORTON for DAMSEN'S removal, it is alleged that he (the Sheriff) "did neglilawful duty fail and omit to summon the jurors required of him to be summoned by law." Then the Legislature took the matter in hand and enacted section 725 of the Laws of 1896, by which henceforth the service of fury notices is taken out of the hands of an incompetent Sheriff and intrusted to the Commissioner of Jurors.

shoes, and the Gothic bandwriting have been turned adrift, and they must hereafter seek their means of livelihood in other channels than those of official employment in the municipality of New York, unless portant elements of national well-being, the DAMSEN, in the fulness of his heart and in the temporary lull of the charges against him, stalled by the absence of former Senator ROBERTSON in St. Louis, will come to the financial rescue of the Holstein bowlers from amesthetics, one of the greatest boons that out of the \$20,000 a year which he is receiving from the people of New York, and which he will continue to get in pro rata monthly payments until he is removed or resigns. The jury notices summoning eligible individuals to the various civil and criminal courts will be efficiently served, and in this way the ends of justice will be furthered, the machinery of the law lubricated and expedited, and some of the causes for complaint and delay done away with. From one phase of DAMSEN's incompetence, therefore, relief has come to the people of New York through the intervention of the Legislature, but complete relief from Damsen is a boon which LEVI P. MORTON, as Governor, can confer on New York. Governor MORTON signed the bill doing away with the DAMSEN squad of jury servers on May 19, Mayor STRONG having, in the public interest, approved the bill previously.

There may be escape from, but there will be no escape of, DAMSEN.

Republican Representation.

Three States only, Delaware, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and one Territory, were recorded on Monday at the meeting of the Republican National Committee as favorable to the proposed readjustment of the basis of representation at future national nominating conventions. This basis of representation is two delegates for each member of Congress, Senator or Representative. The proposed basis of representation was two delegates for each United States Senator, one delegate for each Congress district casting 7,000 Republican votes, and one additional delegate for each district casting more than 10,500 Republican votes. Such was to be the plan of representation at the National Convention of 1900,

At their State Conventions generally the representation of political divisions, counties or cities, is based upon the Republican vote cast. In National Conventions the Republicans follow the Democratic rule of representation, based upon official divisions and not on numerical following.

This is an illustration of the way in which

į	the present plan works with Republicans:	
	Republican	
	vote at last	Dele
N	election.	gates
ÿ	Florida None	
ĕ	Mississippi 1.406	18
ú	Nevada 2,811	
	Louisiana 13,283	1.0
	Alabama	2
	South Carolina	11
		1
	Totals 40,041	83
	New York	71
Ñ	Connecticut 77,025	
	New Hampshire 45,058	1

	Totals732,033	88
	The proposal to correct this flagra	nt dis

parity in representation was overwhelmingly voted down on Monday by the Republican National Committee.

The Chocolate King's Island.

Mr. HENRI MENIER, the chocolate king of France, is not only in hot water already with his fine American island of Anticosti, but he may also have created unwittingly an international question.

The pith of the trouble is that he will not permit fishermen to dry their fish and their nets on the shores of his domain, even between high-water and low-water mark. This privilege was never contested, it appears, by former owners, but when recently Mr. MENIER undertook the island's development, not only as a private forest and game preserve but as a colony of farmers | true." and fishermen, he desired to control the use of the shores as well as the interior of his nurchase. It is said that he has tried to drive fishermen beyond the three-mile limit; but that the Dominion Government would not permit.

Anticosti, which is bigger than Long Island, is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of St. Lawrence River, and is, of course, familiar to American as well as Canadian fishermen. Such of these as hold licenses for fishing within the three-mile limit insist on their right to land there, and one report is that Mr. MENIER, or, rather, his agent and Governor, Mr. COMETTANT. does not propose to debar them absolutely, but to subject them to his rules, and to make them pay for the privilege. Their assertion is that they acquired their rights from the old company, and that Mr. MENIER's purchase was subject thereto. Thus two questions really arise, one being that of the legal rights respectively of Mr. MENIER and the fishermen, and the other

the question of force or of pence. As to this last, which is perhaps the most preent, although Governor COMETTANT has at his command the steamer Savoy, which makes regular trips to the mainland, and also, according to one account, an armed craft called the Velleda, yet the Gulf fishermen are numerous and apt to be pugnacious in standing up for their rights. But there are at least half a dozen cruisers in the Dominion fishery protection fleet within easy call, and one, La Canadienne, has its station just opposite Anticosti.

We may, therefore, conclude that the peace will be kept, in spite of all menaces, and that the respective rights of the chocolate millionaire and the Gulf fishermen will be quietly determined by the Government

American Prisoners in Cuba.

The report that an attempt has been made or will be made to prevent Consul-General LEE and his assistants from visiting American prisoners in Cuba is not incredible, although it should be beyond belief that such an attempt could succeed. The rule restricting visits to forts in time

of war is one not peculiar to Spain, and is lased on proper considerations; but Gen. LEE's predecessor never found this rule construed so as to prevent him from visiting American captives in military prisons. It is said that Gen. LEE went to see LABORDE and his companions of the Competitor crew, and, finding them in unclean and unhealthy quarters, presented a request to Captain-General WEYLER that they should be placed elsewhere. It further appears in the ac count that this request was granted, and that the condition of the prisoners was improved; but it was added that strict orders were given at the same time not to allow Gen. LEE to visit them again or to see any other military prisoners.

The exact truth in regard to the latter report will perhaps be better known when the new Consul-General undertakes to make another visit, in the line of his duty. But what there can be no doubt about is that a

refusal to admit him should call out not only an emphatic protest from our Government, but a demand upon the Madrid authorities to set aside any such orders.

It is possible that what the alleged orders contemplate is the procuring of special authority from Gen. WEYLER's headquarters to admit visitors before the prison authorities act. That would be a matter of form within Spain's authority; but as to the essential matter involved, hitherto there has never been a question of the privilege of our consular authorities to visit and look after the condition of our citizens held in confinement in Cuba, and the American people are in no humor to have such a privilege taken away now.

The Price Not Paid.

We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that the surprising and unprecedented HANNA has dreaded nothing so much as the adoption at St. Louis of a money plank honestly expressing an intention to maintain the gold standard. We also believe that HANNA's desperate effort to straddle was because of fear that the adoption of an honest-money platform would imperil the nomination of his dumb double-faced man McKINLEY.

A terrible price was demanded of the Republican party for Major McKINLEY. The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT will come back to New York a bigger man than at any previous time in his history.

It may soon be in order for THE SUN to in-puire, "Who the deuce is Honast?"—Hoston Globe. For the fullest and most enlightened account of Brother Honaur's qualifications, prospects, and boom, consult the files of THE SUN for

Get a microscope, get a prism; look at me Pike my moral heroism, see in what a paroxysm of integrity I roll and whirl and seethe and swirl; Lord, how good I be! When the flood's coming I make for the ark. I stick to MORTON by cleaving to MARK. See! I throw back my oat. Is a fleck or a mote on the white surface of me? O. I am true as the steel. Be t for woe or for weal, I'm a MORTON man long as the day. Let the base backbiters back a MORTON man, true as the steel. Fall in, did you say to me. MARK? I heel.

I'm a Monron man, true as the steel -From "Heard in Herkimer."

Candidates for the Vice-Presidency will e examined in Mr. HANNA's private room after 11 o'clock this evening. They will be admitted in detachments of twenty-five, and will please leave credentials and photographs of whiskers with Mr. HEATH at the door before 10 o'clock

General Howe, the warrior at the head of the great McKINLEY parade in St. Louis tonight, should be on his guard and be careful not to consume too much red fire. The programme indicates several seas of fire. The enthusiasm of the Band Waron Brigade is such that it would cheerfully put the torch to the Convention hall for the purpose of contributing to the glery of the alght. But there is a measure in things. There must be red fire enough left to last through the week. The Hon. John MILTON THURSTON needs several furnaces of it for his address as permanent Chairman. The HANNA is feeling pale and worn. He, too, must dip into the springs of fire and temper his metal for the conflicts still to come. And even the HANNA bands should not be allowed to dissipate all their wind. It may be needed.

Knocked out flat by a bosslet like PLATT. and silver knocked out wid me; O, what shall I say, alack, wel-a-way, the gold men came and did me!-"Hannaverian Ballads."

KINLEY HAUN, WILLIAM MCKINLEY OSBORNE, or HANNA HAUN KOHLSAAT?" After the discussion, the Sodality decided by a vote of 44 to 11 that the happlest man was the Hon. WARNER MILLER of New York, "because he is loyal and

I don't like that man PLATT, I don't like Longe, that's flat. Their lamentable insistence and their devilish persistence smoke a fellow out and make him tell-0, well-

W'att'ell! Smoke him out and make him tell where he is at !- "Hannaverian Ballada,"

Why is the Hon, MORGAN GLENDOWER BULKELEY of Connecticut thrusting himself forward with so fierce a thrust in the Vice-President rush? Is he the only or the greatest Republican in Connecticut? Where is the Hon. JOHN ADDISON PORTER? Where is the Hon, ORPHEUS VINCENT COFFIN, the sweetest living Wooden Nutmeg performer upon the German flute? Is the aspiring BULKELEY to have a foothold in the van of glory, while these more illustrious combatants are having hooks and eyes grafted upon their habergeons?

The Hon, Joseph Benson Foraker has a disagreeable duty to perform-disagreeable to him, that is-but it is believed that he will not shrink. Still, it would be more appropriate to have HANNA do it.

Red canes fill the lower stratum of the St. Louis atmosphere; red fire fills the upper. The Hon. JAMES BUCKPHALUS BELFORD at his nost crimson hour would be scarcely pink in that sea of fire. But though all the fire from the sphere of fire dropped straight upon St. Louis, it could not hide the blue, "nearer, clearer, deadlier than before," the eye-scorching, face-peeling, nose-burning, ear-girdling, chin-cracking, mouth-blistering, collar-killing, cravat-poisoning, neckthrottling, button - ripping, shirt - splitting, waistcoat-snipping, coat-tearing, trousers-bursting, sock-smathing, shoe-swatting, immitigable, unforgivable, awful jay blue of the Hon. MAR-CUS APOLEO HANNA's blue bow tie. Will nobod; tell the man to take the thing off, todump it into the river, to deliver the world from nightmare

To WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Canton, O.: Re rise and correct yourself and try to live up to the gold standard. There is a lot of precise Eastern ducks out here.-"Mah."

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT, the Hon, HENRY CABOT LODGE, and a number of other experts have had the felicity of communicating to the Hon. MARCUS AVERNUS HANNA some instructive geographical information. They have convinced him of the error which was rooting in him and among his rooters. They have shown blm that he is not the United States, however extensive may have been his subterranean excursions under the

If Mr. HANNA finds in Mr. WARNER MIL-LER the same unswerving loyalty which that distinguished Herkimerian has shown to Governor Mouron, Mr. HANNA will feel that he is on Ohio soil once more.

Five hundred thousand souls and a large delegation from Ohio were in St. Louis yestreen. Did anybody mind? Did anybody care a continental? Not by the unwhisked whiskers of Silent Canton. What rade every eye bulgo out and every heart le p through the open nouths of a small city was the sight of the Hon. JOHN ERIGENA MILHOLLAND, a former political ward of the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. revolving "like mad," like Bediam, through the streets, tooling the "Monster" McKINLEY Petition Wheel, full of the names of 100,000,000 New York Hannaites, some of whom can write The hair of Mr. MILHOLLAND was erect and martial. His eyes were full two feet in advance of his face. His hands and feet were lambent with a holy joy. Through the vast crowds he scorehed triumphant. No peeler said him pay. What is it?" said CHAUNCEY FILLEY, who was giving a lunch in his hat, to SAM FESSENDEN.

O, some young fellow that works for PLATT," was the careless answer.

Button, button, who's got the button ! Who hasn't? The streets of St. Louis are now level with the third-story windows. The butons are deep. Yet, singularly enough, in all that vast deposit and detritus of buttons, there is not one D. Russell, Brown button, Rhode Island weeps. Well may she weep. For 900 miles from Providence the car tracks are choked with Brown buttons, thrown away by the wretched Massachusetts delegates who trified with a great situation, simply because the Bnows boom was hitched to their train. They used the sacred emblems for poker chips, pelted cows and station agents with them. They flung away the hopes of a great man, i not of a great party. And in his secure hour the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt laughs

U. S. VS. SNAKES AND MONKEYS. The Great Republic Won the Suit and the

and elbow grease to his boom.

Defendante Died. "The United States vs. Seventeen Boxes of Snakes and Twenty-three Monkeys" is the title of a case decided in favor of the republic in the

At the stated weekly meeting of the Callisophian Sodality of Bucyrus last evening, this interesting question was debated with much spirit: "Who is the happiest man, Mancus Avennus Hanna, Mynon Theophiaus Head Rick, Sylvester Themistocles Evenett, Major Dick, Major McKinley, William Mc-Kinley, Will

formation.

1 have a copy of the Edinburgh Musical Missellany,

published as the act directs by Silvestor Dolg, Royal published as the act directs by Silvester Doig, loyal Exchange, Edinburgh, 1792. In the preface it says: "A place has been impartially given to the Scots, English, and frish songs," also "In this collection will be found many of the celebrated and much ad-mired songs of Arne, Dibdin, Shibdi, Arnold, Rook,"

The first song in the book is announced thus :

To Anderson in Houses. To American in Henrica.

Sung by Mr. Biannister at the Americantic Society.

The song, therefore, was evidently written and composed for the Americantic Society and Mr. Biannister, an artist of considerable reputation in his state, an artist of considerable reputation in his state, an artist of considerable reputation in his state, and effect to its first resultion. This would appare be a state of the sta

Nonconformists Rend Gladstone. From the Saturday Review,

Those Nonconformists whose simple political creed for the past ten years has been the worship of Mr. Stadstone have received a blow this week which may have far-reaching consequences. The characteristic thing about the whole business is that, just as in the case of the Irish vote on the education question, every well informed person has all along been aware of Mr. Gindstone's views on Apostolic succession. But the political Nonconformist has persisted in shutting his eyes to the fact that in religious matters Mr. Gladstone was a media val ecclesiastic, and he is now wild with wrath at being told that he is practically outside the plan of salvation as one living in schism and sin, and that the one thing that really matters is the true Episcopal succession. Dr. Guinness Rogers, in whose eyes Mr. Gladstone was for a long time a chosen vessel for the destruction of the Church of England, n denounces him as "weak," "childish," and "sili and the walls of the Memorial Hall and the City Temple have echord to unfamiliar hisses.

No Quitter He!

From the Philadelphia Record. Of Platt it must be said that, had the rest of the com bination that started out with him to prevent the nomination of McKinley displayed the same indexi ble purpose and courage, the result in all probability would have been quite different from that which i now impending. In this contest in St. Louis Mr. Platt is not merely fighting for his machine, but for the gold standard against Mr. Hanna, who has betrayed a manifest disposition to compromise with the st.verites, should be wrest from Hauna and the straddlers a gold platform, he would return from St. Louis with nimost as much prestige as if he had brought back with him the nomination of Governor Morton

Would Winter It. From the Washington Post,

Scnator Palmer of Illinois was asked by some ody the other day for whom he would vote in case the Chicago Convention should declare for free silver and the Republican Convention straddle the

"Well," said the Senator, "I'd be like an old former down in Illinois I met a short time ago. I naked him what he would do with his vote with two such candidates for Governor to thoose between as Altgeld and Tanner." 'Well,' answered the farmer, 'I reckon I'd have to winter my vote."

Further Testimony-Tardy but Important. From the New York Times.

Mr. Cleveland's platform in 1892 denounced pro section as a fraud. He ignored that extreme utter-ance and his party enacted the Wilson bill, a strong protectionist measure, yielding duties amounting to 41 per cent. of the value of the imports.

OUR SYSTEM OF DEFENCE.

Proposal to Put It Under a Joint Arms

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- One of the point made by Assistant Secretary McAdon in his recent address at the opening of the War College has been the subject of some discussion. He suggested that there should be a joint Board of army and navy officers, which might be called a "Board for the Military Defence of the United States."

In our country the War Department now has charge of the plans for the fortification of the coasts, and expends the sums annually appropriated for the purpose by Congress. But some European countries put the coast de-fence partly in charge of the navy. Germany is a noteworthy example of this system. About a dozen years ago the Emperor decreed "that hereafter the navy is to be intrusted not only with the defence of the two great dockyards, but also with the maritime defence of Prussian fortresses on the coast and at sea-ports. It is considered that for a thorough defence the army and the navy shouldwork together, according to clearly laid down rules, and to the navy should be given supreme control over all maritime operations." Seven years earlier there had been organized there a naval lightsomely, and applies wax to his moustache artillery for coast defence. There is also a marine infantry in Germany, whose officers, like there of our marine corps, have army titles; but the sailor artillery has a naval organization, being commanded by a Rear Ad-

In France, too, there are both marine infantry and marine artillery, and the latter mans the forts that face the sea, while other forts not on the sea front are garrisoned by the army.

The United States. Securition. Boxs of the Sanks and Teruly-three Monkeys? "Is the tittle of a case decided in favor of the republic in the forts that face the sac, while other forts that face the sac, while the the forts that face the sac, while the first was a face of the sack and monked the sack and the sack and the sack and the sack and monked the sack and the sack

"The Star Spangled Banner" and "To Anacreon in Heaven."

To the Editor of The Star Spangled Banner" and "To Anacreon in Beaven," In addition to the reply of T. A. W. in yesterday's Sux to the letter of Mr. J. P. McLaughlin in your issue of 4th inst. regarding "The Star Spangled Banner" and "To Anacreon in Beaven," allow me to add the following information.

I have a copy of the Ediabases Newton and the Ediabases Newton and the Ediabases Newton and the Ediabases Newton and the least reliance on mystery and uniforms that disappeared with the first rain or heavy dew. That contrast is too general, of course, but the early frauds perpetuated on the minimal factors, who have lived in some of the prompt expenditure of appropriations.

The navy would not be any expenditure of appropriations. The navy would not be any exercise an influence henceforth in its part of the military defence, as, for example, in providing terms, the war rather than at the close that the Union acidities and monitors, and yet this would be a correlative of liaving, navy officers take part in more on the prompt expenditure of appropriations.

The nave would not be any expenditure of appropriations.

The nave and the Northerners started out with spood cothins, while the Northerners started out with shoddr uniforms that disappeared with the first rain or heavy dew. That course, but the early frauds perpetuated on the course, but the carly frauds perpetuated on the interest of the most of having army officers and monitors, and yet this would be a correlative of liaving, navy officers take part in more on the prompton that disappeared with the Northerners started out with shoddr uniforms that disappeared with the first rain or heavy dew. That disappeared with the Northerners started out with shoddr uniforms that disappeared with the Northerners started out with shoddr uniforms that disappeared with the Rortherners started out with shoddr uniforms that disappeared with the Northerners arm of the arm of the arm of the arm of the prompton of the prompt villing torpedo boats and monitors, and yet this would be a correlative of lawing navy officers take part in matters relating to the fixed forts and the submartne mines. It is also probable that larger aggregate appropria-tions can be secured by keeping the navy and army parts of the defensive preparations entirely acparate.

FOR THE BICYCLISTS.

Dry Asphalt on Sprinkled Streets-Report

The Health Board did this for the bicyclists yesterday:

partment by prominent physicians in this city that many accidents have occurred, and are liable to occur, from the use of bleycles upon streets with asphalt pavements which have been sprinkled: therefore.

Resolved, That the Street Sprinkling Associ-

ation and other parties sprinking asserting and other parties sprinking the public streets be requested to leave a space of three feet unsprinkled on each side near the curb on all streets having asphalt pavements for the use of persons riding bleveles, and that they also leave all railroad tracks unsprinkled for a space of six feet at each crossing. of six feet at each crossing."

The Aldermen voted yesterday to ask the Park Commissioners to pave with asphalt the "Circle" at Central Park South and Eighth

The Aidermen's Law Committee presented an adverse report to the Board yesterday on Alderman Goetz's ordinance to tax bicycles rhiden in the city one dollar each. The report was adverse on the ground that the tax would be "an unwarranted discrimination." The report was laid over to be printed.

WATERTOWN'S COLLAPSE.

Eight Fallures in One Day in the Little Tennessee Town,

WATERTOWN, Tenn., June 16,-There were eight assignments in this town yesterday, precipitated by the closing of the Bank of Watertown, A. Bryan, President. Speculation in futown, A. Bryan, tresment. Speculation in fu-tures, it is claimed, brought about the disaster and has almost completely wrecked the thriving little town. So sudden and unexpected was the collapse that the whole community seems dazed. For years Watertown has been considered one of the most solid and conservative financial cenof the most solld and c tres in Wilson county.

CROKER MAY SOON RETURN.

His Wife Has Joined Him Abroad and Tammany Men Expect News. Mrs. Richard Croker sailed for England a lit-

tle more than two weeks ago, and it was stated by several Tammany district leaders yesterday that if her mission is successful Mr. Croker will soon be back in New York city and in charge of Tammany's political administration again. It is known that Mr. Croker had not intended to return to take any part in the Conventions of the party, but he did expect to come over later in the fall to aid in the Democratic campaign.

Colombia Redeeming Her Paper Money. Colon, Colombia, June 16. Advices from Rogota, the capital of the republic, say a decree has been issued by the Government ordering the liquidation of the Banco Nacional and the redemption of paper money by the coinage of 6.000,000 frants in small cain.

These advices state also that the Assembly of Cundinamarca have passed a resolution suspending the lettery drawings in that department.

Canadian Presbyterians Oppose Separate Schools in Manitoba.

TORONTO, Ont., June 16, -The General Assem. bly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, which is in session here, has passed a resolution expressing strong opposition to the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS.

Sood in the Reginator, but a Trifle Dilagt dated Later in the Frag.

From the Hartford Courant. The statement from the Richmond Dispatch is yesterday's Courant concerning the uniforms o the Confederates recalled to Capt. Gretter, t Waterbury insurance agent, a bit of his own

experience in the Southern army. "I went out from Richmond." said he. "sas member of as swell an artillery company a that rich city could raise. We had uniforms of the finest cloth and workmanship, beautiful gold lace and all that, and we took along out boiled shirts and collars and cuffs, much as some of you Yanks did before Bull Run. We lived on the fat of the land. No turkey was tot good for us, no pastry too rich. We cut a fine figure, and our women folks gave substantia expression in the way of dainties and knickknacks to their pride in us,

"We gradually dropped the fixin's during ou campaign much as the Northerners did; but this item in the Richmond paper recalls the sequel, which was different. Take my own case as an example. I patched and patched my unt form till there wasn't much left but patches
For food we finally got down to hoe cake, and
there were many times when we contemplated
eating our cannon balls. They'd have been de
elicacles. Not a bit of wholesome food passed
our lips for days. Still, there wasn og rumbiling.
You see, our fellows as well as your fellowi
were descendants of the men of Valley Forge.

"At last my trousers were beyond mending. I
remember well taking one of the old, wors
horse blankets and under the guidance of an eso
perienced comrade cutting out of it and making
a new pair of trousers. My vest had long since
gone, there was mighty little left of my coat,
and between it and my skin there was what yes
might call a lot of choice ravellings. Most of
the tops of my boots were left, but my feet
themselves had to imagine that they were protected by whatever I could the or sew around
them.

"Ab, but Itell you I was proud as a reaccon form till there wasn't much left but natches

the Berlin streets recently, but was not much hurt. Oak acorus from Rondebos th, Cecti Rhodes's park in South Africa, are advertised for sale in London at a shilling apiece or five for three shillings. A lot of land on Cornhill, in London, with a front of twenty four feet, facing the Bank of Eng was sold recently at a price equivalent to \$12.260. 000 an acre, about \$285 a square foot.

London's Common Council, in alarm at the increase of nude pictures at the Academy, propo to license all artists' models and only allow them to all under conditions laid down by the Council, An Englishwoman, coasting down the steep hill above Dover, lost control of her bicycle and ran into a regiment of volunteers recently, but a serious accident was avoided by her colliding first with

the big drum. Sir William Macgregor receives the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal this year for his explorations in British New Guinea, and Mr. St. George Littledale the patron's medal for his Pamir jour-neys. The Labrador explorers, Messars, Low and Tyrell, receive grants of money.

A letter from Zola was found among the papers of the late Cardinal Galimberti, in which the author of "Lourdes" asks for an interview with the Pope on the ground that he is a Catholic of considerable zeal. He explains that he wrote "Lourdes" with the object of serving the Church. Batoum harbor has now been deepened to twenty-six feet at the point where naphtha is loaded. The mole will be run out to a length of 1,750 feet. so that the harbor may be used by the Black See fleet in all weathers. Russia has already spent five

million roubles on the port and has just appropriated 750,000 roubles more. Ruydard Kipling's "Letters of Marque," descriptions of the old cities of Rajputana, written whe he was a reporter for the Pioneer, will soon be brought out in London. They were reprinted in pamphlet form in India, but could not be published, owing to some difficulty about the copy-

right, which has now been removed. Sir John Bridge, who is investigating Dr. Jame-son's case, has judicially made a valuable suggestion to bleycle makers: "Human ingenuity to very great, and I cannot help thinking it would be an excellent thing if some one would invent a bt. cycle that could not, under any circumstances, be ridden at more than eight miles an hour, and that no one should be allowed to ride any other."

Following Lombroso's exposition of Dante's eps-leptic insonity. Dr. Mingazzini of Reggio has shown up Byron's mental condition, making it plain that the poet's life and writings show an unbalanced mind: "His early youth was distinguished by unrestrained prevocious passion for various women, an extraordinary impressionability, and a tendency to faint when the least excited. Later on, hts emotional and ethical sentiments acquired a more pronounced character, his mind became affected by indulgence in option and alcoholte drinks, his will was weakened, and his love of humankind vanished. His sense of decorum was lost, family affection grew cold, and the unhappy poet passed raptaly from love to hate, from anger to pity, from the gayest spirits to the deepest melancholy. An extraordinary thief has just been sent to jail for six months in London. She was a widow of good social standing, with an income of \$3,500 a year, who, for a year or more past, had attended fashionable weddings uninvised and helped herself to whatever presents struck her fancy. Sixteen thefts were traced to her, one of those for which she was prosecuted being that of four jewelled pins from the house of the dowager Coun-ters of Malmesbury. She was caught in a very strange way. She disappeared from her home, and ner friends, who frared she might have come to harm and had no suspicion of her conduct, sent a minute description of her to the police; the police had a description of the wedding reception thief, whom they had been unable to find; the two descriptions tailed and the woman was arrested, She gave an assumed name, and under that name was tried and sent to prison.

Customs Inspectors Exquerated. Collector Kilbreth has dismissed the charges against the three Customs inspectors who were accused of taking tips from passengers on incoming steamships,